IN THE CLAIMS

- 1. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster (1, 1') for adjusting and fixing a position of [[the]] an angle of rotation of a camshaft (8) relative to a crankshaft of a reciprocating-piston internal-combustion engine, comprising a high transmission and friction-reduced adjusting gear mechanism (2) comprising a drive shaft rotationally fixed to the crankshaft, a driven shaft rotationally fixed to the camshaft (8), and an adjusting shaft (9) connected to an adjusting motor shaft (10) of an adjusting motor, characterized in that the adjusting gear mechanism (2) and the adjusting motor (3) are formed as separate units and are connected to each other by a rotational backlash-free, disengaging coupling (4, 4', 4"; 32, 32'; 46; 51).
- 2. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 1, wherein characterized in that the adjusting motor is preferably an electric adjusting motor (3).
- 3. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 2, wherein characterized in that the coupling (4, 4', 4"; 32, 32'; 46, 51) has two parts, which can be joined together and of which one is rotationally fixed to the adjusting motor shaft (10) and the other is rotationally fixed to the adjusting shaft (9) or are formed integrally with the shafts (9, 10).
- 4. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 3, wherein characterized in that one of the two parts is formed as the outer part (19, 19; 33, 33') and the other is formed as the inner part (18, 18'; 34, 34'), wherein the two parts can be inserted one into the other in a rotational backlash-free way.

5. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 4, wherein

characterized in that the coupling is formed as a profiled shaft coupling, preferably

as a two-side-shaft coupling (4, 4', 4"), which has two coupling surfaces (21, 21') on

the outer part (19, 19') and two coupling surfaces (20, 20') on the inner part (18, 18'),

wherein preferably rotational backlash-reducing means are provided on the latter

inner part.

6. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 5, wherein

characterized in that a minimal, tightly toleranced play is provided as the rotational

backlash-reducing means between the coupling surfaces (20, 21) of the inner and

outer parts (18, 19).

7. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 5, wherein

characterized in that biased metal or plastic springs, which bridge the play between

the coupling surfaces (20', 21'), are provided as the rotational backlash-reducing

means.

8. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 7, wherein

characterized in that the metal springs are preferably metal and are formed as flat

bending or plate springs (23) and the plastic springs are preferably formed as a

polymer band (28) or as a polymer O-ring (29) and are preferably arranged in

grooves (22) or a circular groove (30, 31) of the coupling surfaces (20') of the inner

part (18').

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- 9. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 8, wherein characterized in that the flat bending or plate springs (23) are formed as one-piece spring clasps (25), which preferably engage at corners (26) of the inner part (18').
- 10. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 4, wherein characterized in that the coupling is formed as a tubular shaft coupling (32, 32') comprising a hollow cylindrical outer part (33, 33') and a coaxial, cylindrical inner part (34, 34'), which is arranged with play in the outer part (33, 33') and which preferably has the rotational backlash-reducing means.
- 11. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 10, wherein characterized in that an elastically deformable, preferably metal tolerance ring (44) is provided as the rotational backlash-reducing means, which is arranged in a radial groove (45) preferably on [[the]] a periphery of the coaxial, cylindrical inner part (34') and projects beyond [[this]] the groove by a certain extent in [[the]] a radial direction.
- 12. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 10, wherein characterized in that at least one locking ball (37) or one preferably cylindrical locking pin (41) with a conical end (42) is provided as the rotational backlash-reducing means, which are guided in radial or through bore holes (35, 39) preferably of the coaxial, cylindrical inner part (34) with play and which can be moved into other radial bore holes (38, 38') of smaller diameter, which are aligned with the through bore holes mentioned above, in the hollow cylindrical outer part (33) under the force of a compression or through spring (36, 36'; 40, 40') by an extent limited by [[thel]] a smaller diameter.

13. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 12, wherein

characterized in that the other radial bore holes (38, 38') are formed as elongated

holes aligned in [[the]] an axial direction.

14. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 3, wherein

characterized in that the coupling is formed as a clutch coupling (46), whose two

parts have axial claws (47, 48), which are arranged at the same diameter and which

engage in each other, wherein between the claws (47, 48) there are spaces, which

are bridged in a rotational backlash-free way by tooth elements (50) of an elastic,

biased polymer collar (49).

15. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 4, wherein

characterized in that the coupling is formed as a profiled shaft coupling, preferably

as comprising a toothed shaft coupling, whose outer or inner part (55, 65), especially

whose includes internal or external gearing (56, 63), that is formed from elastic

plastic.

16. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 15, wherein

characterized in that the plastic external gearing (56, 63) is preferably molded

directly on corresponding parts of the toothed shaft coupling or on a correspondingly

formed, metallic intermediate bushing (58) and [[that]] the intermediate bushing

(58) is connected to the toothed shaft coupling preferably by a force-fit connection.

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17. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 3, wherein

characterized in that the coupling is formed as a magnetic shaft coupling (51),

whose two parts have opposing permanent magnets (52, 53), which transfer [[the]] a

driving moment of the adjusting motor (3) through magnetic forces in a contact-less

and rotational backlash-free way from the adjusting motor shaft (10') to the

adjusting shaft (9).

18. (Currently amended) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 17, wherein

characterized in that the permanent magnets (52, 53) are preferably arranged in

[[the]] an axial direction and that between the magnets there is a non-magnetic

membrane (54) with two-sided play, which seals the adjusting motor (3) in an oil-

tight manner.

19. (New) Camshaft adjuster according to Claim 2, wherein the coupling has two

parts which can be joined together, one of the parts is formed integrally with the

adjusting shaft and the other of the parts is formed integrally with the adjusting

motor shaft.

20. (New) Camshaft adjuster of Claim 7, wherein the springs are preferably plastic

and are formed as a polymer band (28) or as a polymer O-ring (29) and are

preferably arranged in grooves (22) or a circular groove (30, 31) of the coupling

surfaces (20') of the inner part (18').

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